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## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED CAT TOOLS

SROVNÁVACÍ ANALÝZA VYBRANÝCH CAT NÁSTROJŮ

### BACHELOR'S THESIS

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

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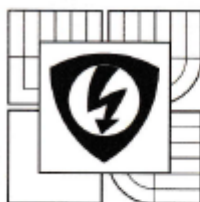
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BRNO 2016



VYSOKÉ UČENÍ  
TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ

Fakulta elektrotechniky  
a komunikačních technologií

Ústav jazyků

# Bakalářská práce

bakalářský studijní obor  
Angličtina v elektrotechnice a informatice

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**Ročník:** 3

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**Akademický rok:** 2015/16

**NÁZEV TÉMATU:**

## Srovnávací analýza vybraných CAT nástrojů

### POKyny PRO VYPRACOVÁNÍ:

Cílem práce je zhodnotit silné a slabé stránky vybraných CAT nástrojů (computer-assisted translation tools), konkrétně OmegaT, Across, Trados a MemoQ) a vzájemně tyto programy porovnat. Po teoretickém uvedení do problematiky počítačem podporovaného překladu student na základě vlastních zkušeností s překladem odborného textu ve vybraných programech zhodnotí jejich silné a slabé stránky.

### DOPORUČENÁ LITERATURA:

AUSTERMÜHL, Frank. Electronic tools for translators. Manchester: St. Jerome Publishing, c2001, ix, 192 s. Translation practices explained, 2. ISBN 19-006-5034-7.

KNITTLLOVÁ, Dagmar. K teorii i praxi překladu. 2. vyd. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého, 2000, 215 s. ISBN 80-244-0143-6.

**Termín zadání:** 11. 2. 2016

**Termín odevzdání:** 27. 5. 2016

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to find and compare two free-to-use and two paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools. As for this purpose were from the free-to-use field chosen OmegaT and Across, while from the paid category were picked tools MemoQ and SDL Trados Studio 2015 due to the required requirements that these tools fit. Each application was tested and researched under identical circumstances (= with an identical testing file). Afterwards, all applications were evaluated and the better one was chosen.

## **Keywords**

Translation, translator, Computer Assisted Translation Tool, CAT Tool

## **Abstrakt**

Cílem této bakalářské práce je najít a porovnat dva volně dostupné a dva placené CAT nástroje. Pro tento účel byly z volně dostupných vybrány nástroje OmegaT a Across, zatímco z placených MemoQ a SDL Trados Studio 2015, vzhledem k tomu, že splňovaly požadované požadavky. Všechny aplikace byly testovány a zkoumány za identických podmínek (= stejným testovacím souborem). Poté byly aplikace zhodnoceny a byla z nich vybrána ta nejlepší.

## **Klíčová slova**

Překlad, překladatel, počítačem asistovaný překlad, CAT nástroj, Lokalizace, Globalizace, SDL Trados, MemoQ, OmegaT, Across

Martinka, D. Srovnávací analýza vybraných CAT nástrojů. Brno: Vysoké učení technické v Brně, Fakulta elektrotechniky a komunikačních technologií. Ústav jazyků, 2016.

Bakalářská práce. Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Pavel Reich, Ph.D., Konzultant: Mgr. Pavel Reich, Ph.D.

## PROHLÁŠENÍ

Prohlašuji, že svou bakalářskou práci na téma Srovnávací analýza vybraných CAT nástrojů jsem vypracoval samostatně pod vedením vedoucího bakalářské práce a s použitím odborné literatury a dalších informačních zdrojů, které jsou všechny citovány v práci a uvedeny v seznamu literatury na konci práce.

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V Brně dne .....

.....

(podpis autora)

## PODĚKOVÁNÍ

Tímto děkuji svému vedoucímu bakalářské práce, panu Mgr. Pavlu Reichovi, Ph.D., za nepřetržitou spolupráci po celou dobu tvorby jak této práce, tak testování jednotlivých CAT nástrojů. Poskytl mi nepřeberné množství rad a tipů, ale i kritických připomínek, kterých si nadmíru vážím.

V Brně dne .....

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(podpis autora)

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## Introduction

Translators around the whole world have noticed a huge innovation in the translation field in recent years. The CAT Tools, Computer-Assisted Translation Tools, Computer-Aided Translation Tools, or Machine-Assisted Translation Tools, have become a very useful instrument for every translator. CAT Tools are not a novelty on the online market. According to Austermühl, in 1997 more than a half of asked translators answered that they were using electronic dictionaries and roughly thirty percent were using systems with translation memory.<sup>1</sup>

The answer to the question – why to use a CAT Tool – is very simple – the translation becomes much more effective, accurate and easier. CAT Tools use a synoptical user interface to keep the source text and the translated text right next to each other and along with the translation memory, which saves already translated terms and is very useful for any kind of translations, is each CAT Tool representing an enormous help for every translator.<sup>2</sup>

Although the frontal CAT Tool brands are paid, many Computer-Assisted Translation Tools are possible to be used for free, and which might be misguided, these are not any worse than the paid ones.

Before this thesis had been written, several free and paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools were, after a long consideration, chosen – two paid and two free-for-use CAT Tools.

Although it may seem that there is plenty of free CAT Tools available on the internet, the reality is very different. A large part of the free CAT Tools were found inappropriate for this thesis due to the fact that they did not operate properly, problems during the installation occurred, or some of them were not so-called “standalone” applications but applications that are integrated into some other application, such as the WordFisher which is automatically installed into Microsoft Word. Based on these facts only two standalone free Computer Assisted Translation Tools have been chosen for this thesis. These applications were OmegaT and Across; they were chosen due to their popularity and high user usage.

As for the paid CAT Tools, there were not found any problems with their choosing. The consideration of choosing two application was based on user’s popularity. A Microsoft-based MemoQ was chosen as the first paid CAT Tool. This application is very popular among its users, either for its easy usage or the user-friendly user interface. Probably the most famous

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<sup>1</sup> Austermühl F, *Electronic Tools for Translators*, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> <https://pbtranslations.wordpress.com/2013/02/11/the-usefulness-of-cat-tools/>

CAT Tool – SDL Trados Studio, version 2015, was chosen as the second paid application. Both applications were downloaded from their official website and the trial 30 days long version was installed. And even though it was only a trial version, all features were included.

This work is divided into two main parts – the theoretical and the practical.

The theoretical part describes how Computer-Assisted Translation Tools actually work, which principles they use, where they are useful and, on the contrary, where they should not be used.

In the practical part, every single CAT Tool is described in details according to the same syllabus and tested with the same text. Many other factors, such as the user interface, installation, availability on several operation systems, how the translation memory works and many others will be described in this chapter as well.



# I THEORETICAL PART

## 1 Translation

The explanation of the term “translation” could be found in Tom McArthur’s *Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language*, as some kind of transformation of a source-language text by equivalent expressions of the target language.<sup>3</sup>

The term “translation” is very often misunderstood with two different terms – localization and globalization. These three concepts have, according to Pym’s study in *Translation Technology and its Teaching (with much mention of localization)*, different meanings. While translation, as stated above, is a transformation of a source language into the target language in any kind of project, the localization is based mainly on a translation of software engineering. The term globalization is more connected with localization than with translation because it is only expanded localization.<sup>4</sup>

The concept and type of translation are highly connected with the Computer Assisted Translation Tools. Actually, as for the translation itself there is a whole study, called Translation Study and as stated in Susan Bassnett’s work, *Translation Studies*, this term explains and highlights the critical points in translation order, directions in which future translation studies should continue and many others.<sup>5</sup>

The first mention of translation that is possible to be found is the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, which was written 2000 BC, and translated roughly during the same time into Southwest Asian languages. As for Europe, the first translation mention was situated in Greece, in Alexandria, and it was a translation of *Jewish Scriptures, the Septuagint*.<sup>6</sup>

## 2 History of Computer Assisted Translation Tools

Surprisingly, the history of Computer Assisted Translation Tools is dated back to the age of the Cold War. For the first time in history, huge amounts of money were invested into

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<sup>3</sup> McArthur T., *Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language*, p. 1025

<sup>4</sup> Pym A., *Translation Technology and its Teaching (with much mention of localization)*, p. 47

<sup>5</sup> Bassnett S., *Translation Studies*, p. 12.

<sup>6</sup> Cohen J.M., *Encyclopedia Americana*, „Translation“, p. 12, vol. 27

translation technology due to the need for quick translations of information obtained from the intelligence services. The U.S. Air Force used this tool in order to understand the general meaning of Russian documents. It was thought that translators could be fully replaced by translating machines in the near future but this idea was later considered as fault because the results were not satisfying. Therefore, during the 60s and 70s was suggested a new process – the translator machine should not translate itself, but only facilitate human translator with the translation. During the late 70s translating memories came up, and later on, in the 80s, so-called Translation Support System was developed by an American company. However, its price was too high and only very rich companies carrying out many translations could afford to buy one. One of these companies was for example the American company IBM.

Later on, one of the nowadays frontal Computer Assisted Translation Tools companies was inspired by TSS (Translation Support System) – Trados. In 1984 had Trados invented “text tools” and started a whole new era of Computer Assisted Translations.<sup>7</sup>

### 3 Computer Assisted Translation Tool

As was said before, the expression *CAT Tool* stands for the *Computer Assisted/Aided Translation Tool*. The concept “CAT Tool” is often misunderstood and considered by many people as one out of many automatic translation tools, such as Google translator or any other. This idea is completely fault because the concept of a CAT Tool stands for an absolutely different meaning. These two concepts are connected only via the word “translation” but there is one very important difference. While “automatic translators”, such as earlier mentioned above Google translator, work on the purpose that the user inputs some text into some text field and the translation is made by the computer, however CAT tools work in a completely different way. There is a necessity of a human translator that translates the source text from a source language into a target language while the CAT Tool is only helping him/her with the translation.<sup>8</sup>

Nowadays “automatic translators” are very helpful and the level of translations is still on an ascent. Sometimes, it does not make any sense, though, and a correction or a whole reconstruction is necessary. Therefore, the human interference is needed and always will. When

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<sup>7</sup> <https://arabtranslatorsgroup.wordpress.com/2013/11/23/cat-tools-history-advantages-disadvantages/>

<sup>8</sup> <http://aclweb.org/anthology/J/J09/J09-1002.pdf>

not talking about technical translation, computers simply cannot understand irony, slang and also any other linguistic aspect may cause troubles.

As was said before, the CAT Tool is a tool which helps the translator to translate larger amounts of text. A tool without which many translators would not be able to work at all. The whole translation gets much easier, faster and the global overview is much superior.<sup>9</sup>

Basically, the CAT Tool is an application having a synoptical user interface so the translator can see the source and the target texts at the same time. CAT Tools divide the whole text into segments (sentences) and each segment is displayed on one independent line. Therefore, segments which are not translated yet can be easily found. Several applications also allow users to import their own glossaries and other documents helping with the translation and improving the efficiency of their work. Other useful factors of Computer Assisted/Aided Translation Tools are described below, in chapter 1.1.

### **3.1 Pros and cons of Computer Assisted Translation Tools**

#### **3.1.1 The main advantages of the CAT Tools involve:**

##### **Segments**

The source text is presented as segments, which are sentences; these segments are presented in such a way that the translation is easier and faster. Translated or not translated segments are easily seen which helps the translator to have an overview of the whole translation.

##### **Translation units**

Each segment is saved as a group with the source text which is later presented as a so-called translation unit.

##### **Later editable texts**

The possibility of returning to each translation unit at any time.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://aclweb.org/anthology/J/J09/J09-1002.pdf>

## **Translation memory**

The function of saving translation units into a database (so-called translation memory) which allows the user to use them in the same or any other text again at any time. Many CAT Tools allow the user to import their own translation memory, which might be very useful for translators translating larger amounts of text more often because they basically create their own “sentence dictionaries”.

## **Quality control**

CAT tools prevent from making mistakes, such as typo mistakes, punctuation, and many others. For example, when the source text includes some numbers, such as 1950, and the translator makes a typo when writing the numbers, such as 190, the CAT Tool highlights the possible error.

## **Lucidity**

Possibility for searching words to check the way they were translated before.

## **Formatting**

It is often required to keep the formatting type as it is, which might be sometimes very difficult. Not with the CAT tool. The source text can be simply exported and afterwards the translated text is imported back. This is extremely useful if working with PDF files, presentations and other because the formatting is not necessary to be bothered with. Many CAT Tools also provide a possibility of editing the formatting. In such a case the translator is able to see the formatting all the time.<sup>10</sup>

## **Backup**

Every single segment (every single sentence) is being saved when translated. Therefore, you cannot lose more than one sentence in case the computer crashes.

## **Updates**

In a case of just finished translation, and the client updates the source text it is no problem when using the CAT Tool. The updated version of the source text is imported and the CAT Tool highlights changed parts while the unchanged parts are kept.

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<sup>10</sup> <https://pbtranslations.wordpress.com/2013/02/11/the-usefulness-of-cat-tools/>

## **Progress**

The CAT tool creates a progress chart and therefore you always know what progress you made and how fast you are working. This feature becomes very useful when translating several documents where it is necessary to meet some deadlines.

## **Terminology**

Many CAT tools provide a terminology function. If a client provides the terminology list, it is possible to easily import it into the CAT tool. Then, when running into some term which is included in the terminology list, the CAT tool notifies you to use this term.<sup>11</sup>

## **Other functions**

Many CAT tools are way further in development and along with the local platform they dispose of a server platform. This functionality is used for having an up-to-date version of the source text from the translator's customer. In this case, the server should be installed on the customer's computer and on the translator's computer as well. Then, if the source text is changed by the customer, it changes automatically in the translator's computer so no useless work is done.<sup>12</sup>

### **3.1.2 The main disadvantages of the CAT Tools:**

#### **Price of paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools**

As is described later in this thesis, CAT Tools are very expensive applications to buy. However, there is a possibility to use a CAT Tool which is basically not that classy as the paid ones, but works as it should and makes the translation easier.

#### **Being paid less for the translation**

Some translation agencies do pay their translators less in case they use Computer Assisted Translation Tools for requested translations. As agencies added, the paycheck is reduced since the translator has the translation much easier when using the translation memory. This is a very bad approach and even though the translator invests not a small amount of money to buy a CAT Tool, he/she will be even punished afterwards.

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<sup>11</sup> <http://www.metatexis.com/cat.htm>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.across.net/en/support/faq/>

## **II PRACTICAL PART**

### **4 CAT Tools testing**

In the following chapter, the chosen CAT Tools will be tested. First, a few words about the whole testing concept will be said, after that the first tested CAT Tool, OmegaT, will be tested, followed by the second free-to-use CAT Tool, Across. Once these two are tested and described in details, two chosen paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools - MemoQ and SDL Trados Studio 2015 - will be described and tested as well.

#### **4.1 Introduction**

After a long search and decision-making process, two best fitting free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tools were chosen. These are:

- OmegaT,
- Across.

To provide a more complex overview of available CAT Tools on the current market, two paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools were also chosen along with the free-to-use CAT Tools. These tools were picked according to their user's satisfaction. The chosen tools are:

- MemoQ,
- SDL Trados Studio 2015.

These tools will be tested via the same testing document (file .docx) and afterwards described in details based on key aspects for choosing a proper free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tool. The key aspects described include:

- Installation,
- Availability on various platforms,
- User interface and the user's guide,
- Translation progress,

- Glossary,
- Compatible files,
- Translation memory,
- Final evaluation.

#### 4.1.1 Reasons for choosing these factors:

There is no doubt that many other factors could be involved as well but these points were founded as the most important.

Installation was chosen as the first factor. This factor is highly important because in many applications the user can meet many problems throughout the installation or it might not be done at all. Also, some installations were not provided via an installation wizard and therefore the whole installation is much harder to get through.

Next, the availability on various platforms, namely on Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X, will be covered as well. If a translator is about to choose one of the huge variety of CAT Tools, the availability on his/her operation system will be definitely one of the main aspects for choosing it.

In case the translator works on one project only, the translator progress feature is not that important. On the other hand, if the translator works on several projects and must meet deadlines, it is well assorted when all deadlines are visible right when the application is turned on.

When a new user starts using some to him/her unknown application, the level of the user interface is essential. Many applications have their user interface not sophisticated enough, so there is a necessity of reading the user's guide. Therefore the user's guide is involved in this point as well.

Whether the translator translates technical texts or not, the glossary function will be handy in any case. The glossary may seem as a not that interesting or useful function, but the opposite is the truth. This feature saves translators many hours of searching on the internet or in a dictionary for some definitions.

Also, the compatible files are highly important when choosing the proper CAT Tool.

The main factors cannot devoid the best CAT Tool's feature – the translation memory. The function of translation memory, how the recurring text is highlighted or in some cases even automatically translated, and other aspects will be covered at this point.

Afterwards, the final evaluation of the whole application will be carried out.



## 4.2 OmegaT

OmegaT is one of the best free-to-use CAT Tools and is written in Java. This application is not divided into accounts so users do not have to expect any necessary payments for a premium account or premium functions. Since OmegaT is spread around the whole world and a large group of translators uses this handy application, a great amount of documentation and help videos is available on the internet.<sup>13</sup>

### Installation

The installation of OmegaT is very intuitive and even a non-experienced user will handle it. On the official website of OmegaT, there are many versions available to download. The web page is not made that well and it might be a little bit problematic to find the required version which fits the user's demands. Once the proper version is selected and downloaded, the installation itself is very fast and easy. A simple clicking "Next" button will do all the work.

### Availability on various platforms

Since Microsoft Windows is the most spread operational system in the world, application support for this system has become very usual. OmegaT is no exception. However, OmegaT does not support only Microsoft Windows, but Linux contributions Mac OS X are supported as well.

### User interface and the user's guide

Once you run the OmegaT tool, you will be surprised how well the user's guide is prepared (the user's guide is accessible also by pressing F1 button or clicking Help -> User's guide in the main menu). This guide goes through the whole application and is available in several languages and almost every step is described in details. The guide is separated into several paragraphs which provide perfect lucidity.

The user interface is not that modern as we might be used to from some other applications, which might be the reason why OmegaT developers highlight using the user's guide so much.

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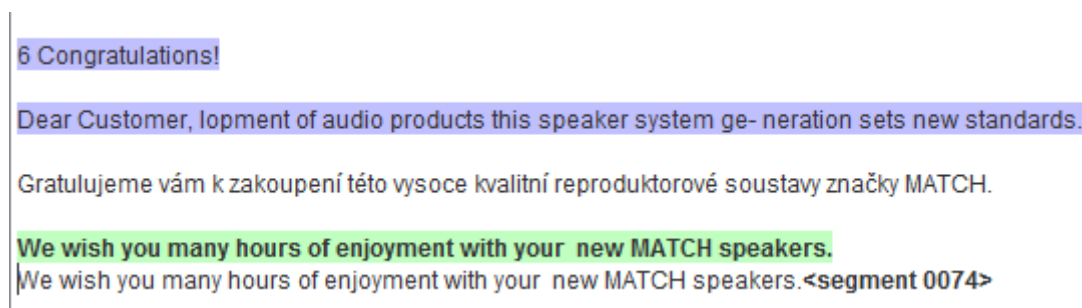
<sup>13</sup> <http://www.omegat.org/>

## Translation progress

The first disappointment comes with the translation. It is no longer intuitive and it might be way better. Once the user imports documents to translate, the formatting of the imported document is gone and is replaced by XML tags which are disturbing.

Also, when a translation file is loaded into OmegaT, and the translation begins, the source text is replaced by the target text, as can be seen in Figure 1, and the source text might be seen again only if the user clicks on desired segment, as can be seen in Figure 2. Therefore, any later check is very slow.

*Figure 1 - OmegaT translation memory*



6 Congratulations!

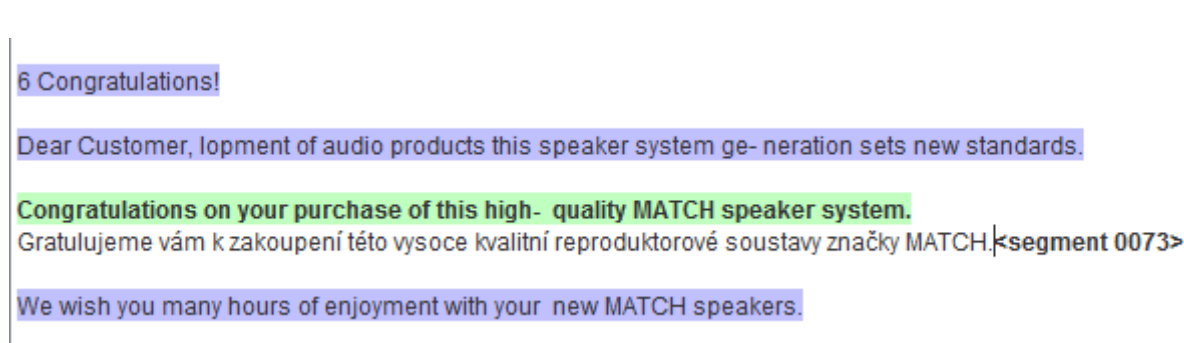
Dear Customer, lopment of audio products this speaker system ge- neration sets new standards.

Gratulujeme vám k zakoupení této vysoce kvalitní reproduktorové soustavy značky MATCH.

We wish you many hours of enjoyment with your new MATCH speakers.

We wish you many hours of enjoyment with your new MATCH speakers.<segment 0074>

*Figure 2 - OmegaT translation memory*



6 Congratulations!

Dear Customer, lopment of audio products this speaker system ge- neration sets new standards.

Congratulations on your purchase of this high- quality MATCH speaker system.

Gratulujeme vám k zakoupení této vysoce kvalitní reproduktorové soustavy značky MATCH.<segment 0073>

We wish you many hours of enjoyment with your new MATCH speakers.

## Glossary

The glossary is not basically included in OmegaT. The glossary function is available but the glossary content must be inserted by the user. This might be considered as a disadvantage, but in case the user translates any kind of technical text, the ordinary glossary would not be helpful nevertheless. Therefore, the absence of the glossary is not that problematic.

Whenever the user would like to insert some glossary file, it is a matter of several minutes. The only request that has to be followed is the text formatting of the glossary file. The formatting must be as follows:

An expression of the source language <tab> An expression of the target language <tab> An additional information.

OmegaT is also capable of reading TBX files, which is a standardized file type for the glossary files.

In any case, the absence of the included glossary that could be created by the user while translating irks.

### **Compatible files**

There are many compatible files that are possible to insert into OmegaT. Only the main types which are usually used by the largest amount of users will be presented here.

- Microsoft Office files (Versions from 97 until the latest) - There is no need to convert these types of documents to any other types.
  - Microsoft Word; Microsoft Excel; Microsoft PowerPoint
- RTF (Rich Text Format) - The structure of an RTF file is completely different when compared with Microsoft Office file. An RTF file is not completely supported by OmegaT and must be first converted into a “.docx” file, which is an extension of Microsoft Office 2007 and later.
- Open Documents
  - Open Office; Libre Office; Neo Office writer; Calc; Impress
- HTML/XHTML - Language HTML/XHTML is the most commonly used language for creating web pages. It consists of special tags in brackets, e.g. <tag>. In OmegaT, it is possible to translate this type of document with a small damage caused to the final document. It is though highly recommended to create filters before translating the document.<sup>14</sup>
- XLIFF – standardized bilingual format

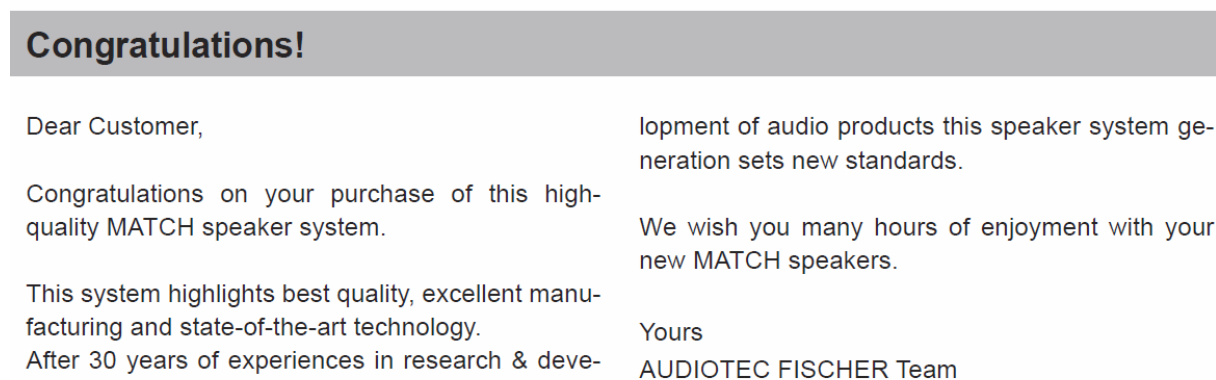
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<sup>14</sup> <http://www.omegat.org/en/howtos/compatibility.html>

- Trados TTX
- Wordfast TXML
- Déjà Vu „External Views“ – this supported file allows Déjà Vu users working with OmegaT translations.

OmegaT is also capable of reading PDF files, one problem was faced, though. In case the PDF file consists of a text which is structured in one column, no problem occurs. However, the problem arises when the text is structured into two or more columns, as stated in Figure 3. There is the text divided into two columns.

*Figure 3 - OmegaT Columns in PDF*



The first column starts with an expression “Dear Customer,” and the second one starts with an expression “lopment of audio products this speaker system generation sets new standards”.

The problem is that OmegaT reads data from the PDF line by line. Therefore, if the user loads this PDF file into OmegaT, the result that should be translated will be “Dear Customer, lopment of audio products this speaker system generation sets new standards”. Due to this issue, it is almost impossible to work with PDF files containing more than one column next to each other.

## **Translation memory**

The translation memory is one of the main features of every computer assisted translation tool and that is no exception for OmegaT. The translation memory function works in such a way that the user does not have to translate recurrent expressions each time but only once. Translation memory in OmegaT works as expected – every recurring expression is

automatically translated when the user clicks on some segment, then it is possible to edit it by the user's requests.

### **Special features**

Any extra features that would exalt OmegaT against its competition were not found.

### **Final evaluation**

Though OmegaT is a well sophisticated free-to-use CAT Tool, it is obvious immediately that it is an old application. On the contrary, using OmegaT is very simple and as stated in the user's guide – "Learn how to use application OmegaT in 5 minutes!" – says it all.

The presence of many European but also other languages is very pleasant. Also the fact that OmegaT is free of any advertisement and the user interface is clear and synoptical ranks OmegaT in the front line of the best free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tools.

#### **4.2.1 Bug in OmegaT**

There is a bug while starting up OmegaT, which can be seen in Figure 4. The user interface does not load by itself. When OmegaT is started up, a blank page occurs as presented below. It is sometimes necessary to click on the menu bar but this does not often help. Then the user must click on the minimalize button so OmegaT starts working and loads the user interface with the user's guide. The command "minimalize", which was executed by the user, is not realized.

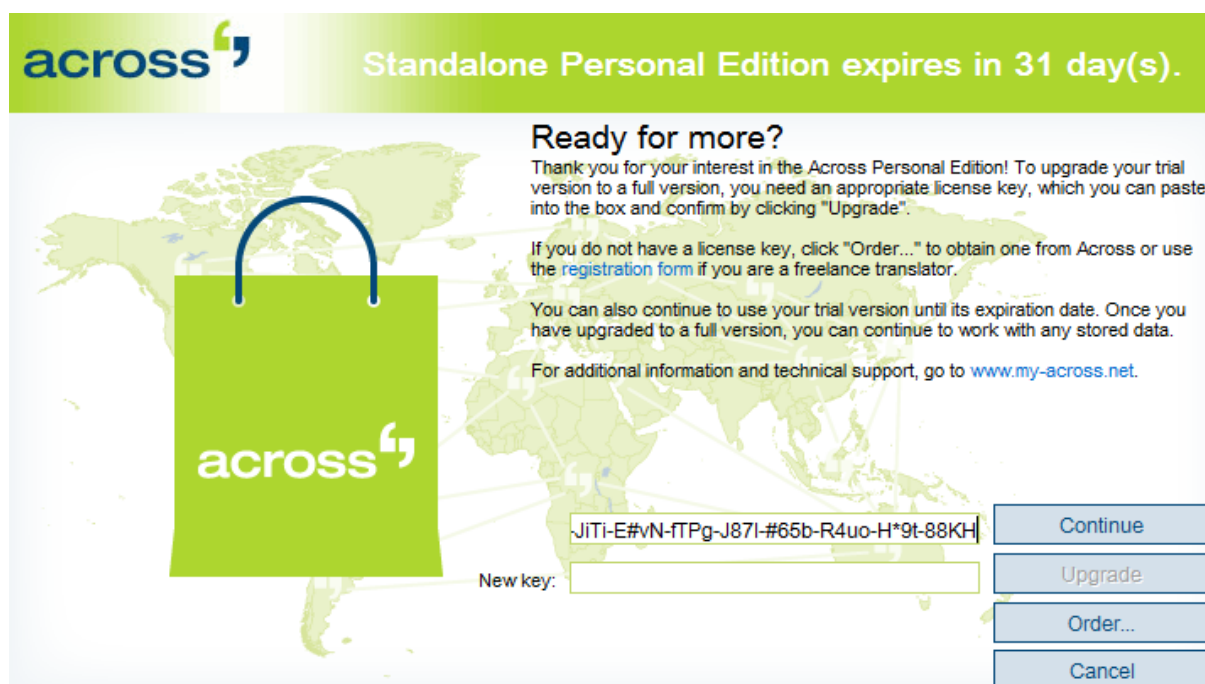
*Figure 4 - Bug in OmegaT*



### **4.3 Across**

Another tested CAT Tool was Across. Across is a free-to-use application but it disposes of two possible variants. Users can use either the basic non-paid variant, or it is possible to create an account and have the Premium variant. In Figure 5 can be seen the “Order...” button by which the user can upgrade his/her account to premium. The premium account offers several more functions than the ordinary account; it cannot be bought online, though. In case a user would like to buy this premium account, it is necessary to contact the reseller via an email or telephone.

Figure 5 - Starting page in Across



## Installation

The installation itself is very easy and fast. When the installation is finished, the application can be run. Across is asking for the username and password but it is not necessary to fill any data. The application fills the CD key by itself and the translation may begin.

## Availability on various platforms

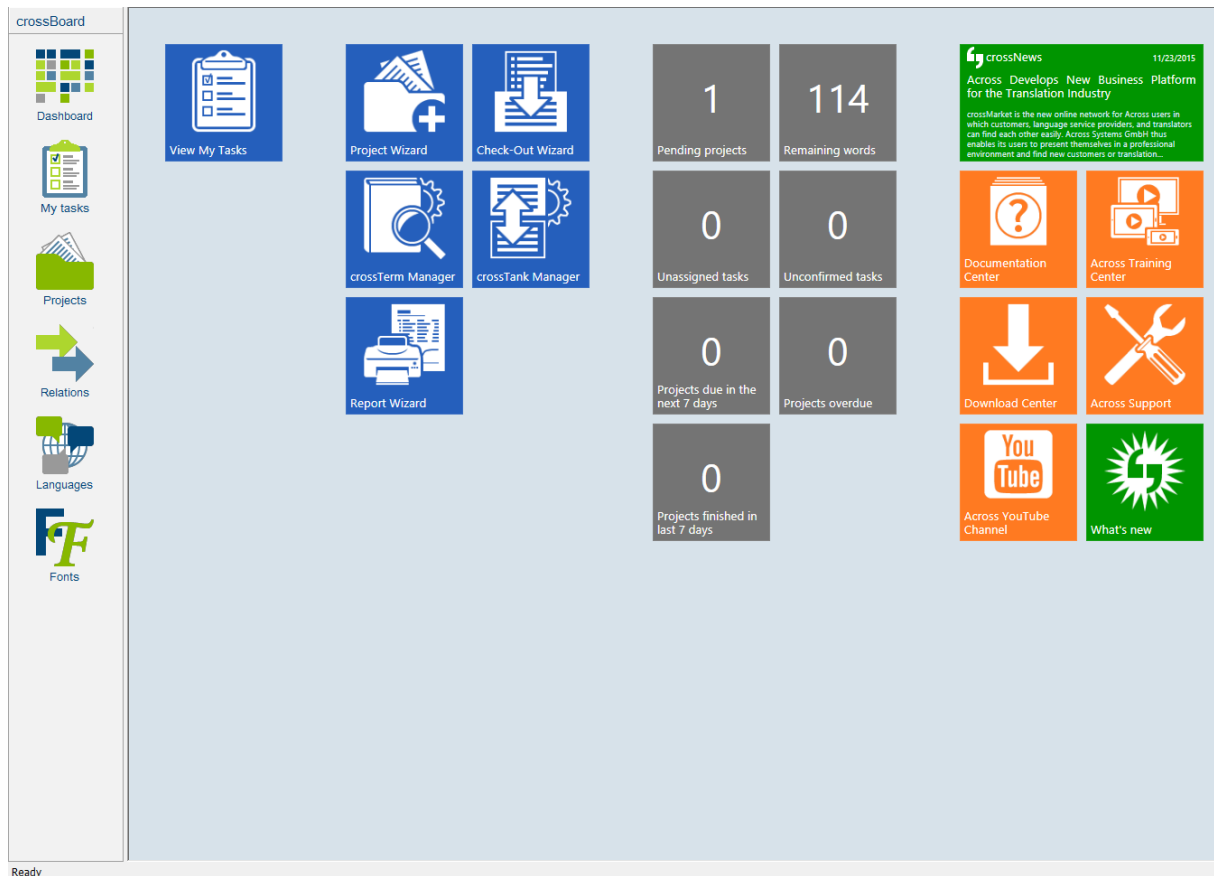
The CAT Tool Across is prepared simply for Windows users, not for any others. This might be a disadvantage; it is, however, possible to run Across under some virtual boxes, such as VirtualBox or Parallels with some Windows contribution. Therefore, Mac and Linux users as well will be forced to follow this option. Also, several more negative aspects will arise when running Across on Mac – namely the shortcuts. Since the Mac keyboard does not contain some of Windows' keyboard keys, such as Alt or Ctrl, several shortcuts cannot be used.

## User interface and the user's guide

As almost every application, even Across contains the user's guide. It is not necessary, though. Everything throughout the whole application is on a perfect and intuitive level and no problems should occur when translating.

As has just been said, the user interface is highly sophisticated and by its dashboard screen, it might remind the Metro in Windows 8 (see Figure 6).

*Figure 6 - Dashboard in Across*



## Translation progress

Every step that the Across' user does is visible right after starting up the application. On the main dashboard there are several boxes that demonstrate the progress, such as:

- Pending projects,
- Remaining words,
- Unassigned tasks,
- Unconfirmed tasks,
- Projects due in the next 7 days,
- Projects overdue,
- Projects finished in the last 7 days.

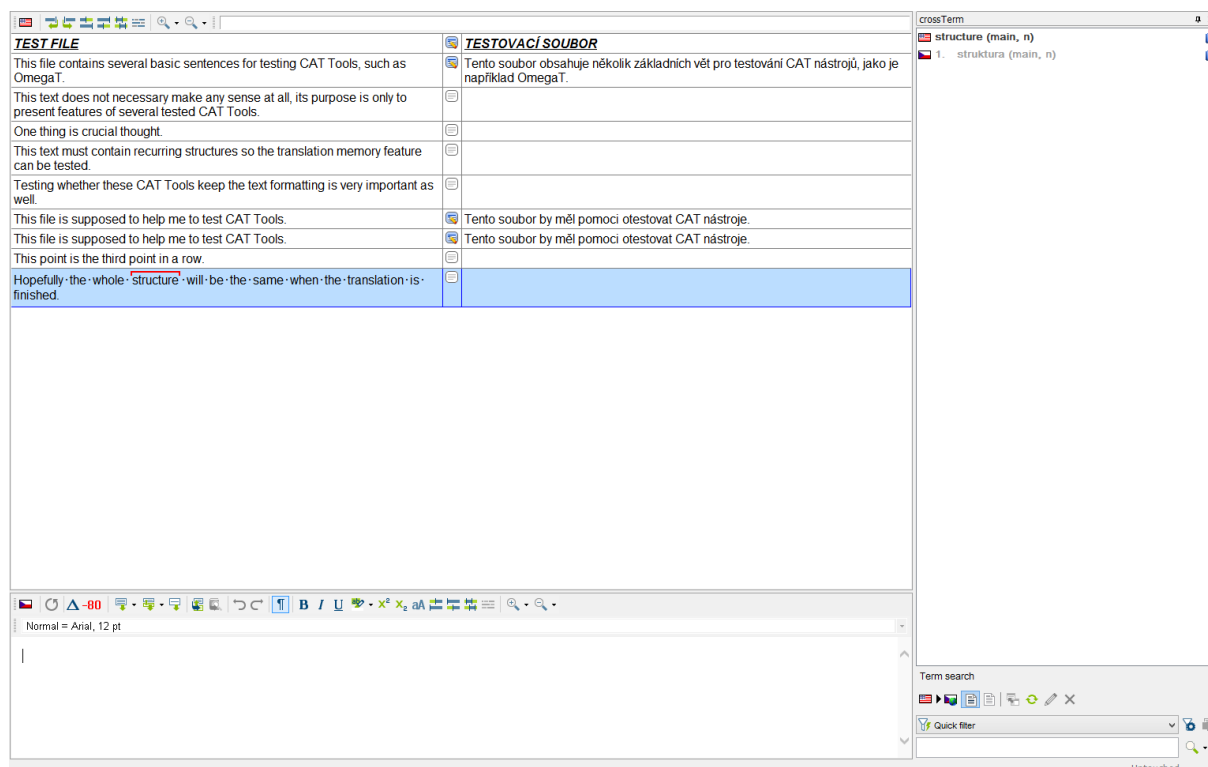


## Glossary

The glossary in Across is one of the best features. It is incredibly easy to create a glossary containing several words with their translation and it takes only a few minutes. All that is necessary is to open up the CrossTerm Manager (which is actually a wizard that leads the user throughout several steps).

The user is only asked to fill the word in the source/target language with some description (the word itself, language, term type, part of speech...) but none of them is necessary to be filled. Afterwards, the user should click on the “Save and exit” button and follow to the “Add translation button”. The same window as the previous one will appear and the same description is possible to be filled in. The user is allowed to set the project in which the glossary should be used. It might be in more than one, though. Afterwards, when coming across some structure containing the mentioned word with its translation, it will appear in a special CrossTerm window and the glossary word in the source text is highlighted by a red mark, as can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7 - Glossary in Across



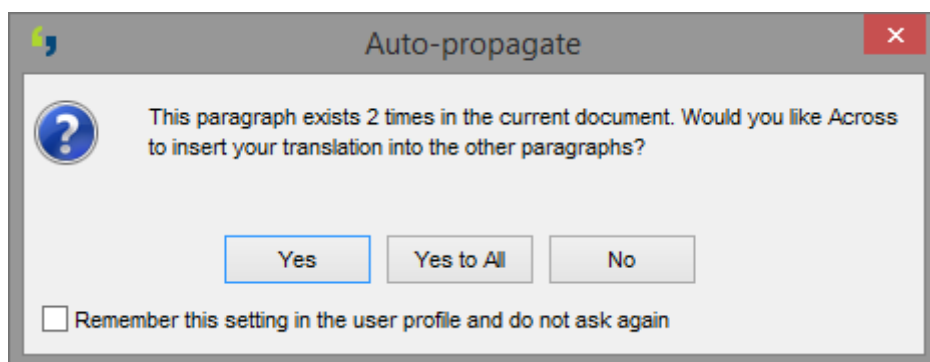
## Compatible files

Across offers many compatible files but in case one is met which is not compatible, it is recommended to convert that file to some supported one, such as an XML file.

## Translation memory

This function works absolutely perfectly with no troubles. Whenever some structure is translated and afterwards completely the same structure is gone across in the project, a warning window appears (see Figure 8) and the user is asked whether the same translation should be used or not.

*Figure 8 - Translation memory in Across*



## Special features

Across has many beneficent features by which it is able to be a huge step before its competitor. Several of them are listed below:

- Translator's connection with their customers –Across has a so-called Across Language Server for this purpose that allows the translator to connect with his/her customer, therefore the order details are always up to date. This function is available for both accounts, basic and premium.
- The database – During the installation of Across several databases are installed as well. Afterwards, while translating, Across is saving the translator's translation memory and terminology into these databases. These data can be used at any time or can be stored, etc.
- Management of terminology – If the translator prefers some terms, e.g. some technical terms, they can be stored and afterwards easily used. Also, it is possible to store terms that should not be translated and so these can be neglected.

- Project overview – Whenever creating a new project, source texts, target languages, due dates and quality criteria are asked to be set. Afterwards, during the translation, any project can be checked. However, for this action the premium account is necessary.
- Error cautions – Everybody makes mistakes and for this purpose this function is doubtlessly one of the best. Typos, untranslated paragraphs, unused translation memory entries – all these are reported at the end of each project.

### **Final evaluation**

In case a translator does not want to spend higher amounts of money on some paid applications but expects a first-class product, Across will be the best option. Everything works as is expected and the user interface is highly sophisticated. Also, the presence of wizards is very pleasant so that the user does not have to search for settings but everything is presented in setup wizards.

## 4.4 MemoQ

MemoQ is the third tested CAT Tool. This Computer Assisted Translation Tool provides a 45-days-long “testing version” called MemoQ Translator Pro, which is a fully active version of MemoQ. When this 45 day period ends, the user is supposed to buy a full-licensed MemoQ product. MemoQ Translator Pro edition with its price of \$770 belongs rather in a more expensive class of Computer Assisted Translation tools. Before the user starts the installation itself, he/she is supposed to choose which product will be used on the MemoQ website. Currently, there are six possibilities – MemoQ Translator Pro; MemoQ Project Manager; MemoQ Cloud Server; MemoQ Server; MemoQ Translator Free; Language terminal. In contrast to Across, which provides all these functions in one single application (of course, only the translator function is free of charge), the MemoQ user has to download and install three different applications.<sup>15</sup>

### Installation

At first, the future user needs to visit the MemoQ web page and select the desired application to download. As mentioned earlier, there are currently six applications to select from. Once the required application is downloaded, the installation itself is extremely easy. A simple pressing the “Next” button is far enough.

### Availability on various platforms

MemoQ is a Microsoft application, therefore, it is absolutely clear that OS Windows does support MemoQ. However, a problem appears in case the MemoQ user has a Mac OS X. Since MemoQ is highly connected with OS Windows (at first by .Net, second via Microsoft Word which is crucial to display the source text) it is very problematic to run this application on different platforms than Windows. On every new Intel-based Macs there is a possibility to install an application called Parallel Desktop which is an application that allows a Mac user to run Windows applications. Of course, Parallel Desktop is just an example and there are many others similar to this one. Linux has the same conditions as Mac OS X has – runnable under some virtual machine only.

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www.memoq.com/>

## User interface and the user's guide

A brisk user may notice that the user interface is very similar to Microsoft Office products and since MemoQ is a Microsoft product it is understandable. Microsoft Office products are well known for their intuitiveness and easy handling. However, this product does not remain within that range. The upper menu does look similar to Microsoft Office's menus but that is the only similarity. The menu is no longer intuitive, the document is no longer easy to control and the whole visualization is not that classy as the price is.

The user's guide is, however, processed uncommonly because there is no integrated user's guide within the environment. The user is supposed to click the "Help" icon which allows the user to visit MemoQ's website where all necessary information can be found, as can be seen in Figure 9.

Figure 9 - MemoQ user's guide

General Guides	Feature Specific Guides
<div> <b>Installation and activation guide (memoQ 2015, English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can install memoQ and get a trial license, or set up your final license.</div>	<div> <b>Framemaker documents in memoQ (English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can work with structured or unstructured Framemaker documents in memoQ. Contributed by Douglas McCarthy, Open Globe.</div>
<div> <b>Getting Started with memoQ 2015 (English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>Guides you through your first translation in memoQ, from beginning to final delivery.</div>	<div> <b>Introduction to regular expressions in memoQ (English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>Regular expressions offer a powerful way to work with patterns in your texts. memoQ can detect, check and protect certain patterns, and also uses regular expressions for configuring import filters. This guide explains the basics of regular expressions and how you can use regex in memoQ.</div>
<div> <b>Client upgrade guide (memoQ 2014R2 - 2015, English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can upgrade memoQ translator pro or project manager edition from an older version to a newer version.</div>	<div> <b>Handoff/delivery guide (memoQ 6.2, English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can work with MQOUT packages inside and outside memoQ.</div>
<div> <b>Installation and activation guide (memoQ 2015, German)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can install memoQ and get a trial license, or set up your final license.</div>	<div> <b>Introducing the ribbon</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide covers memoQ 2014 R2 (7.5). It contains text items from the English user interface of the program.</div>
<div> <b>Installation and activation guide (memoQ 2015, French)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide explains how you can install memoQ and get a trial license, or set up your final license.</div>	<div> <b>Linguistic Quality Assurance (LQA, English)</b> <a href="#">Download</a></div> <div>This guide describes how you can set up your LQA models, such as the SAE J2450 or LISA QA model, and how you can use it to evaluate your vendor quality.</div>

There are several available guides, such as for securing a proper installation along with the activation of the product, a guide for absolute MemoQ beginners and others. These guides are accompanied by several demonstrating videos which can be seen after logging in.

## **Translation progress**

The translation progress can be found in the footer where a small sample of the translated page is presented. Formatting is included in this small sample, therefore, the translator has an overview of the translation during the whole work.

The whole document is divided into segments. Each segment stands for one sentence which makes a very synoptical overview of the whole document.

## **Glossary**

MemoQ does not contain a pre-imported glossary function and the user is supposed to import one himself/herself. In a case the translator translates non-technical text, this imperfection may cause troubles because importing a glossary of basic language might be more problematic than importing a glossary of technical language.

## **Compatible files**

As for compatible files is CAT Tool MemoQ an absolute leader. This application supports almost every single file which is an extreme advantage. Since this application is a product of Microsoft Office, it is clear that Microsoft Office files are going to be supported. The following list will explain more about compatible files:

- Source documents:
  - Adobe documents – Adobe FrameMaker; Adobe InCopy; Adobe Indesign; Adobe PDF; Adobe Photoshop,
  - AuthorIT,
  - DITA,
  - FreeMind (mind maps),
  - HTML,
  - Microsoft Office – Microsoft Word (2003 – 2013); Microsoft Powerpoint (2003 – 2013); Microsoft Excel (2003 – 2013),
  - Microsoft Visio,
  - MS Help,
  - OpenDocument,
  - Plain text,
  - Rich Text Format,
  - Scalable Vector Graphics,

- TXM filter,
  - Typo3 pages,
  - XML; YAML.
- Software localization formats:
  - .NET resource files; HTML; Java; JSON; Multilingual XML; Multilingual Excel/CSV; PO Gettext files; Regex text files; XML; YAML,
- Bilingual documents:
  - MemoQ Bilingual Document; MemoQ XLIFF; SDL TradosTag; SDL Trados / Wordfast Classic bilingual RTF; SDL Worldserver; SDLXLIFF; Two-column .RTF; Wordfast Professional TXML; XLIFF; Interoperability Now! XLIFF,
- Project files:
  - Handoff packages; SDL Studio package; STAR Transit project; TIPP package,
- Translation memories:
  - Translation Memory eXchange; MemoQ translation memories,
- Term bases:
  - Delimited files; Microsoft Excel term bases; SDL Multiterm XML term bases; TBX files; Translation Memory eXchange; MemoQ term bases,
- Segmentation rules:
  - Segmentation Rule eXchange.

## **Translation memory**

The translation memory in MemoQ works perfectly. First, the translation memory has to be created by the user. Then, whenever the translator translates some segment and presses “Ctrl + Enter” buttons, the selected line will be confirmed and written into the translation memory. Afterwards, if the document contains some recurrent phrases, they will be automatically translated.

## **Special features**

CAT Tool MemoQ disposes of many other features than just the translation environment along with the translation memory.

- Term Basis – the translator imports a file containing a glossary and afterwards, whenever such expression is found, it is highlighted in the right panel.

- Quality assurance – MemoQ automatically checks whether the translation does not contain any undesired parts, such as recurring numbers, typos, incorrect terminology or formatting.
- Extensive review – the translator has an opportunity to involve customers, other translators or reviewers to the process of translation review.

## **Final evaluation**

MemoQ is a paid Computer Assisted Translation Tool, which is visible right away. Any free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tool is not offering such great variety of compatible files that can be loaded.

Also, the possibility for the user to import his/her own glossary file, Term Basis file and others, is very pleasant.

The translation memory does not work as expected, nor does it work as is usual for MemoQ's competitors. The translation memory could be used as usually, by launching a new translation memory file into which a new terminology is written. However, the translator could also own his/her translation memory file already and in this case importing such file is quite sufficient.

MemoQ is definitely a great Computer Assisted Translation Tool and within its paid field it reaches top places. On the other hand, the navigation menu is not very synoptical and it takes a lot of time to get used to it. Also, with its price above \$700, it is a very expensive option and many free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tools are on a similar quality level.

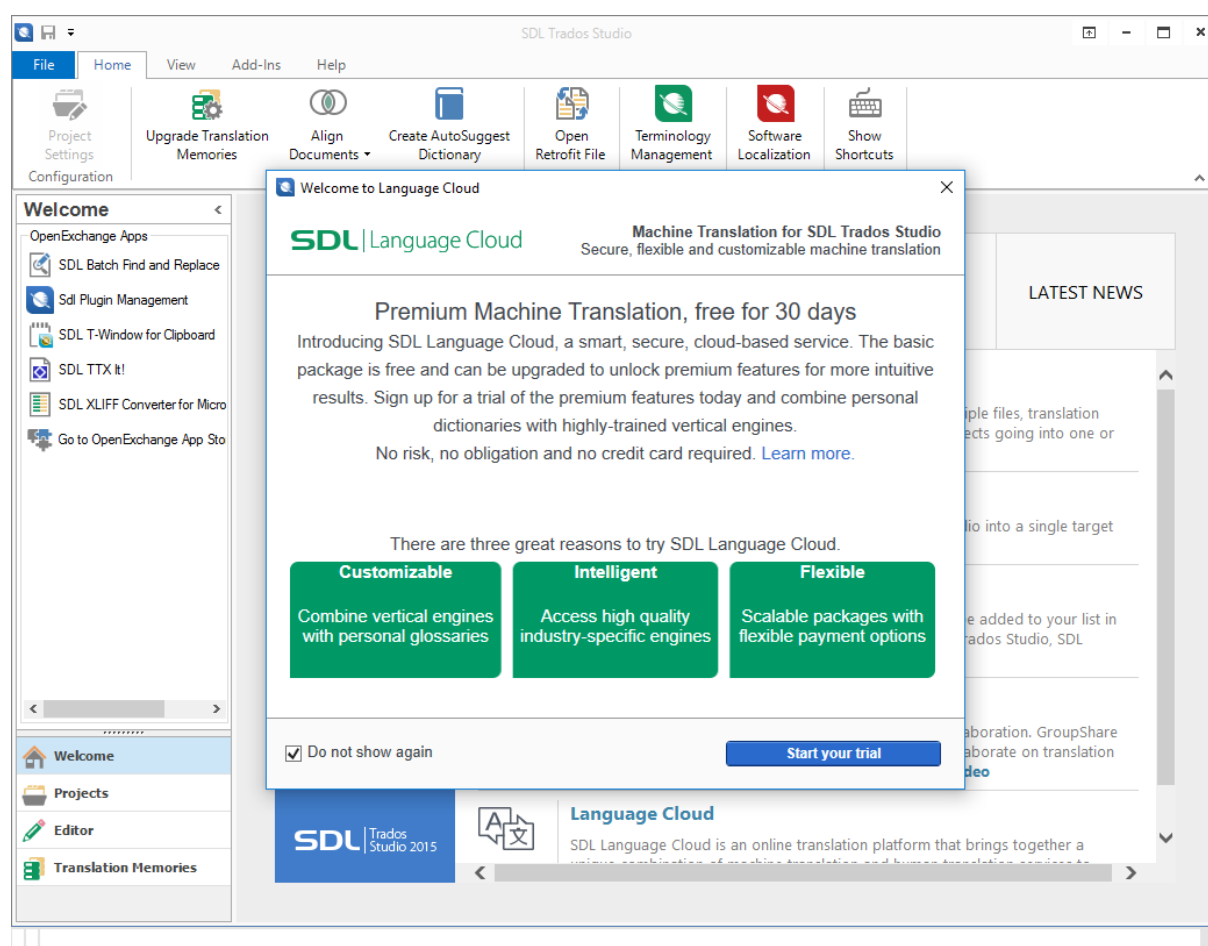


## 4.5 Trados SDL

Trados SDL, the fourth tested application, is one of the favorite and most popular Computer Assisted Translation Tools. The era of SDL Trados (the first company name was Trados GmbH) started back in 1992 by its product MultiTerm. Since that time a long time passed along with a gigantic Trados SDL innovation.<sup>16</sup>

It is necessary to point out that Trados SDL is another paid Computer Assisted Translation Tool. But as well as MemoQ, SDL Trados Studio 2015 provides SDL Language Cloud, which is a free 30-day long license (see Figure 10).

*Figure 10 - SDL Trados Studio 2015 SDL Language Cloud*



<sup>16</sup> Garcia, Ignacio. „Long term memories: Trados and TM.rum 20“. The Journal of Specialized Translation

The user has three possibilities when choosing a product – SDL Trados Studio 2015 Professional (for a single user or a whole network), SDL Trados Studio 2015 Freelance and finally SDL Trados Studio 2015 Freelance Plus.

SDL Trados Studio 2015 Professional, as was already said, is available either for a single user or for a whole network. The network version provides a possibility of sharing the license key with several other users, which fits mainly translation companies. On the other hand, the single-user version is, as obvious from the name, for one user only. Since the professional version is the highest version available, it offers the greatest possibilities to the user. The professional version includes functions for additional translation, project management or translation reviewing. This version is for users available either by upgrading from SDL Trados Studio 2014 Freelance Plus, SDL Trados Studio 2014 Freelance, SDL Trados Studio 2014 Professional or SDL Trados Studio 2011 Professional or by buying the full application. Both ways are when compared to the other three tested applications in this thesis, incredibly expensive. For an upgrade from a previous SDL Trados Studio version the user pays at minimum 795 €. In case the user does not dispose of any SDL Trados Studio 2014 version or the SDL Trados Studio 2011 Professional version, there is no other way than buying a full application, which is even more expensive – 2595 €.

The Freelance version of SDL Trados Studio 2015 is provided in two possible variants. Either in Freelance or Freelance Plus. Except for one difference, these two versions are completely the same. The difference is in the possibility of installing the Freelance Plus version on two different PCs simultaneously, which is not provided by the Freelance version. As for the price of these two versions, it is no longer that high, as for the SDL Trados Studio 2015 Professional version. The basic SDL Trados Studio 2015 Freelance costs 695 €, in a case of an upgrade from a previous version the price is reduced to 245 € at the minimum. The Freelance Plus version is a little bit more expensive – the full version is available for 855 € and when upgraded from a previous version, there is a price reduction and the final price is from 160 €.

However, the listed upgrade prices are slightly confusing because it depends on the version the upgrade is done from. For example, if the user decides to upgrade to the SDL Trados Studio 2015 Professional from the SDL Trados Studio 2014 Professional, the price is 795 €, while when upgrading from the SDL Trados Studio 2014 Freelance, the price is more or less three times higher – 2145 €.

## **Installation**

It is again necessary to approach the website of SDL Trados Studio and download an installation file. However, the user is not let to download the file unless a form is filled, which consists of the user's first name, last name, email address, phone number, company name (this part is quite misguided since the future user does not necessarily have any company), and a question whether the user is a student, translator etc. Once the form is filled and the privacy statement is checked, clicking the Submit button leads the user to the download page.

The installation itself is very easy and simple pressing the "Next" button does all the necessary work.

## **Availability on various platforms**

Since the first versions of SDL Trados Studio had been working via Microsoft Word (there was a plugin installed into Microsoft Word and the translation was getting done directly in Microsoft Word), it is highly connected to Microsoft, and therefore, availability on any version of Microsoft Windows is doubtless. However, availability on other platforms, such as Mac OS X and Linux is not supported at all. Linux and Mac OS X users are advised to use a third-party software by SDL Trados themselves. As is written on their web page: "Although SDL Trados Studio is not officially supported on an Apple Mac computer, we have had many success stories from our users running SDL Trados software via Microsoft Windows on their Apple Macs. For each of these solutions, a copy of Microsoft Windows will need to be purchased from an independent retailer or the Microsoft Windows shop."

This approach might seem odd, however, for Linux and Mac OS X system users, there is no other way for using SDL Trados Studio. Maybe in the future even such users will be complied and SDL Trados Studio will be supported on Mac OS X and Linux as well.

## **User interface and the user's guide**

In SDL Trados Studio there is no user's guide presented, however, the "Tutorials" button is presented, which serves as a redirect on a Youtube channel where the user can find more than one hundred tutorial videos.

The user interface is simply perfect. There is nothing the user would have to look for, every single step is accomplished via "Installation Wizards". The translation windows are synoptical, having the modern appearance. Small icons are usually used for shortcuts, such as "Home page" or "Projects overview".

## **Translation progress**

When SDL Trados Studio is started, the first displayed page is a page of the current open project with all its files. Each file's translation progress is displayed in percentage along with a small progress line.

Another progress overview can be seen in the Projects view tab where all projects are shown. In this window a small calendar highlights working days, days until the projects must be done and other useful information.

## **Glossary**

Of course, the Glossary function does exist in SDL Trados Studio. The glossary is not pre-included though. However, the user can either open an existing glossary file or start a new one along with starting a new project. Then, selected expressions can be stored in the glossary file. Such file can be afterwards saved and reopened whenever necessary, for example in another translation project.

## **Compatible files**

Neither in this case SDL Trados Studio is losing its credit since the list of supported files is very extensive and all of them are listed below:

- Adobe
  - Adobe FrameMaker - versions 8 and 9; Adobe InDesign CS2-CS3 INX; Adobe InDesign CS4 ICML and IDML; Adobe PageMaker,
- Text files, such as the Microsoft Windows' Notepad,
- HTML files,
- Java Resources,
- Microsoft Office
  - Microsoft Excel 2000 – the latest; Microsoft PowerPoint 2000 – the latest; Microsoft Word 2000 – the latest; Microsoft Visio,
- Open Office documents,
- PDF files,
- QuarkXPress 7 and 8,
- QuickSilver,

- RTF,
- SDL Edit,
- SDL XLIFF,
- SGML,
- Software file formats
  - .exe; .dll; .rc,
- Star Office,
- TRADOSTag,
- World Server,
- XHTML,
- XLIFF,
- XML,
  - Microsoft .Net Resources; OASIS DITA Compliant; W3C ITS Compliant.

### **Translation memory**

In SDL Trados Studio the translation memory works as expected. In case of earlier translations, the user is allowed to insert already created translation memory file. On the other hand, if the user does not have his/her translation memory file created yet, it is a matter of ten seconds until one is created because when starting a new project, the Project Wizard offers such an option. Afterwards, when translating and this Computer Assisted Translation Tool finds a recurring expression, it is automatically translated. What is very pleasant is the SDL Trados Studio's ability to help with the whole translation via the translation memory since not only completely identical expressions are translated automatically. Trados displays the likeness of each segment (if there is any), and if the likeness is high enough, the translation memory copies the whole segment from the primary one and displaying the likeness in percentage. A hundred percent likeness is highlighted by green color while lower percentages have a different color, therefore, the translator immediately knows the current status. The translation progress can also be seen in Figures 11 and 12.

Figure 11 - SDL Trados Studio 2015 Translation memory

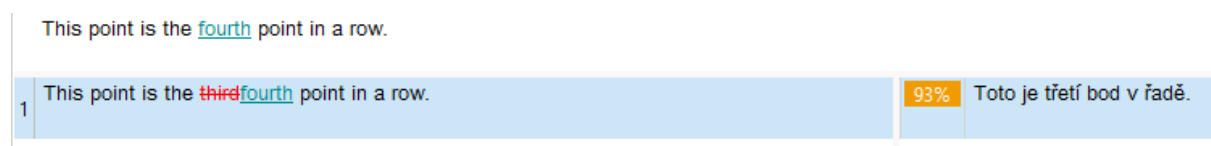
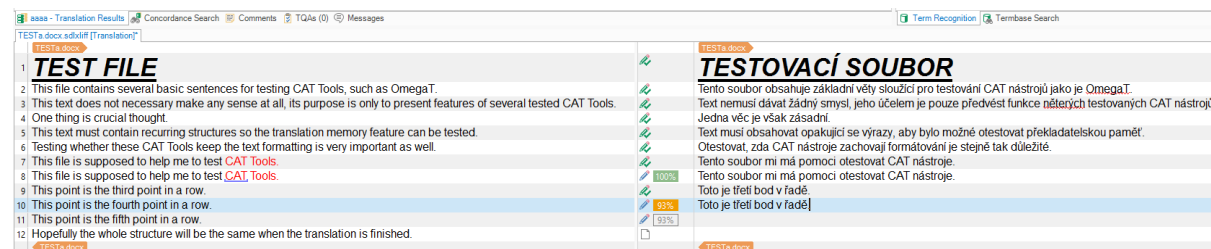


Figure 12 - SDL Trados Studio 2015 Translation progress



## Special features

Of course, in such a great CAT Tool, as SDL Trados Studio without any doubt is, there are many special features, and some of them are highlighted below.

- Terminology Management – this very special feature serves mainly in larger translation/localization companies. This function provides a possibility of creating one approved terminology and share it across the whole company. Then, due to this feature, the global text looks consistent of voice.
- Quality reports – since the development of SDL Trados Studio is mainly aimed at larger companies, quality control function cannot be missing. The testing can be done either by some automatic linguistic models or the user can create his/her own one.

## **Final evaluation**

When evaluating a Computer Assisted Translation Tool, the target group of customers should be taken into consideration. This CAT Tool has a target group in large companies translating huge amounts of texts daily. Therefore, SDL Trados Studio is a high-class product.

Trados is a well-structured, highly synoptical and unbelievably easy to use Computer Assisted Translation Tool. Even an unexperienced user will handle most of its functions which are supported by tutorial videos on Trados Youtube channel.

However, with its price for the cheapest product of almost 700 € Trados takes place within the most expensive CAT Tools. Simply, SDL Trados Studio is not generally developed for an ordinary translator, which is obvious even from the highly sophisticated user interface and many useful functions that many other CAT Tools do not dispose of.

## Conclusion

After a long search, two free-to-use and two paid CAT Tools that were considered as the best were chosen for this thesis. As was already stated, even though it seems there are many free-to-use CAT Tools on the internet available, the reality is different. It was not an easy task to find these two tools because many of them had a problematic installation or were not possible to be installed at all. Therefore, OmegaT and Across were chosen. On the contrary, choosing paid Computer Assisted Translation Tools, since it was based on the users' satisfaction, was a matter of a little while.

All four applications were tested and afterwards described in details in two main chapters. The whole description was aimed mainly at the installation, availability on various platforms, user interface and the user's guide, translation progress, glossary, compatible files, translation memory and in the end the final evaluation of each application.

OmegaT is an elder application and it is apparent. There are no setup wizards, no colorful windows, everything is just grey and simple. This simplicity is the best feature of OmegaT. Nobody will ever have problems with finding some buttons – because there are no presented. There are just text fields and that is all. However, the main advantage of OmegaT is definitely its support among three operational systems (Microsoft Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X) and when compared to other application, even the brand new ones, OmegaT comes as the winner.

Across is one of the newer applications with colorful windows, setup wizards, easy to find and intuitive features, and all is topped by an excellent workflow. Across is a way further than OmegaT, mainly for its many functions. For example, its offer of connection with the translator's customer might be found very pleasant. But Across is supported only under the Microsoft Windows operational system and usage on other systems can be reached only using some third-party software for running a virtual version of Microsoft Windows.

MemoQ probably gained its popularity due to its similarity to Microsoft Office applications. Since these applications are heavily used among the majority of computer users, they are familiar with their usage. However, as was said when describing Across, even MemoQ does support only Microsoft Windows operational system. Other operational system users are forced to use either other Computer Assisted Translation Tool, or to use for example Oracle VM VirtualBox to virtually run Microsoft Windows.



MemoQ is, however, one of the best CAT Tools as for the supported files. Users of this application will probably never have troubles with importing their favorite types of files.

SDL Trados Studio 2015 belongs to the top class Computer Assisted Translation Tools, as by its quality or the astronomically high price. With its perfectly sophisticated user interface ensures maximal satisfaction from the user's point of view. It is necessary to highlight its classy translation memory design. While the other CAT Tools via the translation memory function make sure that the recurrent (identical) text is automatically translated, SDL Trados Studio 2015 provides, along with the automatic translation of identical text also an automatic translation of only a similar text while displaying the dissimilarities of both texts.

However, not even SDL Trados Studio 2015 is supported on Linux or Mac OS X. Users are only advised to use some third-party software to virtually install and run Microsoft Windows.

All tested and described tools - OmegaT, Across, MemoQ and SDL Trados Studio 2015 are great applications and with no doubt help many translators to save their time. One of them is better than the others, though.

For the purpose of the evaluation which application is better, each application will be evaluated for every described feature (installation, availability on various platforms, user interface and the user's guide, translation progress, glossary, compatible files and translation memory). The minimum of point obtained is zero while the maximum is three. The results can be seen in *Table 1 - Computer Assisted Translation Tools Comparison*.

*Table 1 - Computer Assisted Translation Tools Comparison*

<b>Feature</b>	<b>OmegaT</b>	<b>Across</b>	<b>MemoQ</b>	<b>SDL Trados Studio 2015</b>
Installation	3	3	3	3
Availability on various platforms	3	1	1	1
User interface and user's guide	2	2	2	3
Translation progress	0	3	2	3
Glossary	3	3	3	3
Compatible files	1	2	3	2
Translation memory	1	2	1	3
<b>Points</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>

Of course, the final evaluation is based on my personal opinion. However, all these applications were tested via the same text file and compared according to the same syllabus. Some of them did better, some worse.

As for the first aspect, the installation, all Computer Assisted Translation Tools obtained the same, maximum, amount of points – 3. In each case the installation was very easy to carry out and intuitive.

The second part, the availability on various platforms, was won by CAT Tool OmegaT. In this case, each point meant one operational system and as was said before, OmegaT supports all three considered operational systems – Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Since OmegaT's competitors are able to work only under Microsoft Windows, each one of them obtained only one point.

Another evaluated aspect was the user interface and user's guide. This part was quite even, however SDL Trados Studio 2015 came out as the winner since its user interface was considered as the best along with its guide videos. If some of these tools have a good user

interface, it does not dispose of a well-elaborated user's guide or vice versa. The only exception is SDL Trados Studio 2015 and therefore, only this tool obtained 3 points.

The fourth aspect was the translation progress. Since OmegaT does not actually provide any translation progress, it obtains 0 points. However, the progress of Across and MemoQ is roughly on the same level and therefore both applications received 2 points. SDL Trados Studio 2015 was chosen as the most useful tool as for the demonstration of the translation progress.

The fifth point of the research was the glossary function. And since all tested CAT Tools dispose of a function via which a glossary file can be loaded and used afterwards, every tool earns three points.

Next, as the sixth aspect compatible files were evaluated. As was mentioned earlier in this thesis, MemoQ is the absolute leader as for compatible files, therefore, this tool obtains three points. Two tools were evaluated by two points, Across and SDL Trados Studio 2015. And since OmegaT does not provide sufficient variety of compatible files when compared with its competitors, it earns only one point.

Last but not least, translation memory was evaluated. And SDL Trados Studio 2015 was considered as the best also in this category by obtaining three points. Across also disposes of a sufficiently well elaborated translation memory. However, the level of the translation memory is lower than at SDL Trados Studio 2015, which is the reason of earning only two points. The translation memory is, however, not quite well elaborated in OmegaT and MemoQ, therefore, these two tools earn only one point.

On the last, fourth, place ended OmegaT. OmegaT achieved a respectful score of 13 out of 21 possible points. When its age and the fact that it is used for free is taken into consideration, the score is not bad at all.

The second worst CAT Tool, according to this thesis, is MemoQ. MemoQ represents the second part of this thesis – paid CAT Tools. But even though this application is paid, the final result is not that high. MemoQ achieved only 15 out of 21 possible points and places just by a single point after the free-to-use CAT Tool – OmegaT.

The second place is occupied by another free-to-use Computer Assisted Translation Tool – Across. Across is way further than OmegaT, either by its modern user interface or its additional features. Across ended up with 16 out of 21 possible points.

SDL Trados Studio 2015 becomes the best Computer Assisted Translation Tool according to the research carried out and many tests done in this thesis. This CAT Tool achieved 18 out of 21 possible points and with its overall quality will definitely not disappoint any future user.

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## **List of used symbols**

CAT Tool, Translation memory, Segment, Operational system, Platform, Translation, Computer Assisted Translation, Localization, Globalization

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